

AUGUST 28, 1855.

D. H. P. S. is authorized agent
for collecting subscriptions to this office, and for ob-
taining new subscribers in Virginia.Mr. DANIEL SMITH is authorized to col-
lect and receive for money due to the Sentinel
newspaper establishment.KANSAS—GOVERNOR REEDER—
STATE CONSTITUTION.

We publish below the Message of Ex-Governor
Reeder to the House of Representatives of Kansas,
in which he announced his removal from office.
Some of the Kansas papers represent that this
communication filled the members with de-
light, though they properly restrained all indecent
manifestations of their joy.

Message from Governor Reeder.
The private Secretary of Gov. Reeder pre-
sented the following message from His Excellency,
the Ex-Governor of Kansas, to the Council and
House of Representatives of the Territory of
Kansas:

GENTLEMEN:—Although in my message to
you, under date of the 21st ult., I stated that I
was unable to comply with the call of the
territory to this place, for reasons then
given, and although that opinion still re-
mains unchanged, yet, inasmuch as my reasons
were not satisfactory to you, and as the bill passed
by your House on the 21st ult. has been sent
to me for approval, it is proper that I should in-
form you that after your adjournment, of yester-
day, I received official notification that my func-
tions, as Governor of the Territory, were ter-
minated. No successor having arrived, Secretary
Woodson will, of course, perform the duties of
the office as acting Governor.

A. H. REEDER.
SHAWNEE MISSION SCHOOL, AUG. 16, 1855.

The action of the committee of the Legislature,
to which was committed the subject of the forma-
tion of a State Constitution and the propriety
of applying for admission into the Union, was as
follows:

Shall Kansas be a State immediately.

The committee to whom was referred Dr.
Steuart's act to provide for the call of a Con-
vention to form a State Constitution reported
that it would be premature to provide for the
calling of a Convention to form a State Constitu-
tion without first submitting the question to the
people at the polls, as to whether they de-
sired such a step to be taken, even if the propo-
sition was concluded that we possess or will pos-
sess by the proposed time the requisite population.
There are other reasons of importance which
would tend to the conviction that the bill is pre-
mature, which will appear from a mere sugges-
tion. Kansas will apply for admission as a slave
State, and if admitted at all it must be de-
clared by Northern vote. In the present state of
national excitement existing in some of the non-
slaveholding States, there is some doubt whether
we would be admitted into the Union with a
slavery clause in our Constitution, for it will be
charged that Kansas does not possess the requisite
population—a charge which cannot be statistically
and officially refuted. In view of all the
circumstances, the committee are of the opinion
that Kansas should not apply for admission into
the Union as long as there is a question as to her
right to demand admission by virtue of the Consti-
tution and laws of the United States.

"The committee herewith propose a substitute
to the said bill which provides for the initial
step, the calling of a convention. They would,
therefore, recommend the rejection of
said bill and the passage of the substitute."

JOSEPH C. ANDERSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

"F. J. MARSHALL.

"The substitute was read twice and considered
as engrossed."

Among the matters of news which we pub-
lish to-day is an account of the war movements of
the Allies in the Pacific. They have made a
second and more successful attempt upon the
Russian fortress of Petropavlovsk. Their first
attempt, which was made about nine months ago,
was a failure, and, as the New York Herald
reminds its readers, was so mortifying to the com-
manders, that the English admiral blew his
brains out, and his French colleague died shortly
after of chagrin.

This second essay was a success without a
battle. Orders had been communicated from
Saint Petersburg to evacuate the place. Accord-
ingly, on the 17th of April, the authorities,
the troops, and all the supplies and materials of
war were transported on board a Russian frigate,
a corvette, a transport, and two merchant ves-
sels, to the settlement on the river Amoor. The
fortifications and Government buildings were de-
stroyed by the Allies. They, however, spared
the church, the hospital, and private resi-
dences. The only captives found were a hundred
Kamchatka dogs, a French naturalized Ameri-
can, and two Americans who raised above the
houses the protecting folds of the stars and
stripes. The escape of the garrison and the in-
habitants is pronounced a master stroke of policy.
It occurred under cover of a thick fog, which
enabled them to elude the English war steamers
which had been blockading the harbor for fifty
days.

"HARD SHELL" CONVENTION.

Want of space compels us to omit to-day
the publication of the proceedings of the late "Hard"
Convention of New York. The Albany Argus
in a few brief comments says: "We only remark
now, and with deep regret, that our expec-
tations that this convention would re-
spond to the prevalent feeling of the Demo-
cratic masses are disappointed. So far as the
convention could do it, its section of the party
has been fenced in with an eight rail fence, and
the gates locked, and the keys thrown away, so
as to keep away everybody from joining it. This
may be a very good way to preserve enough of a
party in its purity of seed, but whether it is the
best way to ensure a living, active and triumphant
party may be seriously doubted."

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF GOV.
BIGLER, OF CALIFORNIA.

Governor Bigler, the Democratic candidate for
the office of Governor of California, made a
speech at Brighton on the 13th of July, from
which we take the following brief extract:

California is true to the Union—true to the
Democracy of our land—and in September
next will prove to the world that she, the young-
est of the confederacy, is not the latest and
back to her sister States in a good report and
overwhelming majority against civil and political
proscription, or religious intolerance. The Demo-
cracy will do this good work, but not alone.
Thousands of patriotic and liberal Whites,
who followed the lead of the lamented Clay
and the great Webster—Whites who sincerely cher-
ished the principles of their party as expounded
by their distinguished leaders, but who have
sympathy with secret conspiracies, proscriptions,
and intolerance, will co-operate with, and effec-
tively aid us in the great struggle.

The mails of Sunday and Monday con-
tained a larger amount of news than is usual in
these dull dog days. In order to be enabled to
present as much of it as possible to our readers,
we are compelled to curtail editorial matter.

CONSISTENCY, OR PRACTICE VS. PRO-
FESSION.

"Of the four or five members of the clergy who
have hurried off, it may not become us to speak
now. They know their duty. Perhaps, perhaps,
not the time to indulge in vituperation; for al-
though the disease is not as bad as reports, God's
chastening hand is upon us. Our stores are nearly
all closed."—*Norfolk Argus.*

It is a great pleasure in this world, to see
every one is governed by selfish motives, to see
disinterested consistency showing itself in the
carrying out of heart principles in the life, at the
sacrifice of personal comfort and personal advancement.
It is true that examples of this kind are
like angels' visits, few and far between; that all,
forgetful of those around them, seek only their
own safety; and when disease, the enemy alike
of the rich and the poor, stalks about the streets,
marking the noble and the ignoble, the wise and
the ignorant, kept out neither from the palace
nor the abode of woe—when some terrible epi-
demic thus sweeps through our midst, the rich
leave the scenes of desolation and distress, while
the poor are left alone, without comforts and
without aid.

In looking around, however, there is a class of
every community and every society, who, by
their professions, are expected to act differently.
Followers of Him, whose chief delight was to do
good; whose footsteps and comforting voice, in the
offices of the abode of distress, have been
palace of the great; to them we are accustomed
to look at such a time for consistent, disinterested
devotion to the cause of suffering humanity.

Probably loud in their professions, as of attachment
to their Master's cause, and, violent in their de-
nunciations at every infraction of duty in others,
we have a right to expect that when the storm of
adversity lowers, they will be found ready to
carry out the precepts of Him whom they follow.
We know no category more touching in its sim-
plicity, than that given by our Saviour in answer
to the question—"Who is my neighbor?" Who
is he whom I am to love as myself? And the
good Samaritan, who kindly cared for the wants
of his suffering enemy, after he had been dis-
regarded by his friends and natural protectors, has
come down to the men of this generation as a
by-word for charity; an example given by their
great leader, by which to be governed in their
intercourse with their fellow-men, teaching them
that their neighbor is every one who needs their
assistance, however poor or destitute he may be.

There are two classes of men from among pro-
fessed Christians whose duty especially it is to re-
main wherever they can do good, and particularly
when a disease is scourging any place, as Nor-
folk and Portsmouth are now being afflicted.
The first are the physicians, men who, more than
any others, hold in their hands the balances of life
and death, and who are more able to give bodily
comfort; and we pay but a merited tribute to that
noble profession, when we acknowledge that but
few, if any, are ever found flying from disease;
bravely and nobly they remain, bearing the
chances of death, that they may afford aid and
comfort to others.

The other class is the Christian Ministry. We
have strangely misunderstood the duties and ob-
jects of the ministry of Christ, if to relieve the
necessities, comfort the afflictions, and smooth the
pillows of the dying, is not the great end of their
mission. Death lays his hand upon one who has
long lived regardless of the great end for which he
was created, and in those last, lingering hours of
life, his soul possibly yearns for some one to point
him to the hope in death; or the aged saint, who
has long lived, looking to his pastor for comfort
and support, as he finds his hold upon life loosen-
ing under the power of a terrible disease, earnest-
ly desires his presence, that his faith may be
strengthened by him in that last conflict. How
and the commentary upon that minister's profes-
sion of self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of
his Saviour and the souls of his fellow-men, who,
as soon as the alarm of disease has spread, leave
his home, his parish, and his flock, to find an
asylum of safety for himself, regardless of the
consequences to his charge.

We are by birth, education, and preference,
Protestants; yet we would be guilty of bigotry, at
which we would blush, did we fail to acknowledge
that devotion which generally characterizes the
Priesthood of the Romish Church. We believe
we may say, they never leave when duty calls
them to remain; they are ready to go alike among
all classes, giving comfort where it can be given,
relieving temporal necessities, and attending to
the spiritual wants of their members and their
churches at every hazard, in the way their con-
science dictates. No fear of disease, fatigue, or
trouble, ever deters them from their duty; they
live consistently devoted to what they have un-
dertaken to do, and we are much mistaken if their
commitment to preach would be long continued,
did they prove unfaithful to their sacred trusts.

These remarks have been called forth by the
announcement in the Norfolk papers that very
many Christian professors had left, and, above
all, that several of the Ministers of the Gospel
had gone to place themselves beyond the reach of
contagion. We know not who they are who have
left, nor who have remained; we have no desire
to know the former, for unless there is some pa-
litation for their conduct, we could derive neither
pleasure nor profit from their acquaintance.

There may be some reason why each of them, as
individuals, was obliged to go; no previous
disease which rendered them more than probably
liable to an attack of yellow fever, would certainly
be an excuse for them; but if, in the enjoyment
of good health, they have left their parishes to
seek a place of safety for themselves, we have no
terms in which to express our abhorrence of their
conduct. It is a quaint saying of some old Chris-
tian saint in the seventeenth century, "Do your
duty and let God take care of the consequences,"
no less true than striking, and we cannot but
view it as a mournful distrust of Providence,
when they leave their duties, and seek to take
care of themselves. Their duty was among the
members of their own churches, and the citizens
of their own town; better be absent at any other
time than now; the sick, the dying, and the
dying, all have need of them, and their "broth-
er's blood" will cry out to God for vengeance.
We wish them no ill, but if they have tender con-
sciences, we would not willingly exchange with
them for the gnawings of that conscience, when
the newly made graves and empty pews remind
them of the ravages that disease has made, and
when in sobbing accents the orphan child, or
the parent's desire to see them; or the pa-
tient, of his desire that he should have spoken to
his dying child; it will then be too late, the silent
grave will have closed upon them forever. Let
them and the Christian Ministry everywhere, hear
the words of advice to the proud Pharisee, and
"Go and do likewise."

An interesting and detailed account of
the reception given to President Pierce by the
large company assembled at the Greenbrier (Va.)
White Sulphur Springs, will be found in another
column. Among the names of those who pro-
minently figured in the ceremony are many of
high distinction. The interest of the occasion
was much enhanced by the active participation
of ex-President Tyler, who, at the request of the
company, made the reception address to Presi-
dent Pierce.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer George Law arrived at New
York on Saturday, from Aspinwall, bringing two
weeks later news from California, the mails to
August last, the sum of \$1,285,616 in treasure, and
442 passengers.

The Aspinwall Courier says that Colonel Kin-
ney and his party are in fine spirits, and had been
joined by considerable reinforcements. They are
paying as quiet, well-disposed persons, re-
ceiving in cash for everything they receive, and
in every respect conducting themselves in the
most orderly manner, by which course they
have thus far gained the good will of the people
of Greytown.

California papers state that the attack
taken out against Adams & Co., in the local
courts of San Francisco, amounted to one hun-
dred and eighteen, and that the total number of
attacks in all the courts of the State prob-
ably exceed two hundred.

The banking house of Hamlet Davis, at Nevada,
had suspended payment—liabilities large.
Robert Tevis, a lawyer, of Downville, Pa.,
had been shot dead in a duel with Hon. Charles
Lippincott.

The quarrel grew out of political
differences.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NORFOLK
AND PORTSMOUTH.

The accounts from these cities are so full of
sicken the heart, and to excite the liveliest sym-
pathy in behalf of the sufferers. There has re-
cently been an increase of the number of cases,
and physicians, and funds are pouring in from all
quarters; means of assistance within the city
may fully answer the purposes for which they are
so liberally designed.

Dr. John Morris, a Baltimore volunteer, in a
letter dated Norfolk August 25th, says:

"I arrived here yesterday safely, and went
immediately to work. The statements in the
papers in regard to the epidemic are not exagger-
ated; on the contrary, they do not convey a true
idea of the actual condition of things. You
cannot imagine a more sad and melancholy spec-
tacle than Norfolk presents at this present mo-
ment. The houses and places of business are all
closed—two thirds of the inhabitants fleeing or
fleeing the streets and market places deserted,
and gloom, and fear, and consternation every
where. Accompanied by Dr. Thompson, I last
night, after 10 o'clock, called to see a couple
of patients, and I assure you that though we
passed through the principal streets, we did not
meet or see a single soul during our journey. Our
footsteps sounded and resounded ominously upon
the pavements. Not a single light could be seen
in the houses by which we passed, indeed, we
needed a glimmering light, for the darkness and
vulture to realize the picture of an eastern
plague stricken city.

The disease is not abating in the least. From
all that I can learn, I am convinced that there
are at least 600 down with it. This is a popula-
tion now reduced to 8,000, is fearful. In the
hotel where we are stopping there are ten
patients—one death took place last night.

"The best of the disease is that it is put into
night is heavily charged with malaria."

All accounts concur in the fact that the appal-
ling statements in the papers are not in the least
degree exaggerated.

Highly Important from Mexico—Abdica-
tion of Santa Anna.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25th.—The steamer Orizaba
has arrived here, with dates from Vera Cruz to
the 23d instant.

Santa Anna left the city of Mexico on the 9th
instant, with an escort of 2,500 men, and signed
his abdication at Perote. He embarked on the
27th instant at Vera Cruz, for Havana.

Two days after he left Mexico seven or eight
hundred of his escort revolted, killing one or two
of their officers. They then joined the insur-
gents.

The Alvarez platform has been adopted. Gen-
eral Carrer is provisional President of Mexico,
and General La Vega is Provisional Vice-President.

All the State prisoners had been liberated.

A mob had gutted a large number of houses,
including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.
The appointment of Senor Vidal, as Minister to
the United States, (who came passenger in the
Orizaba), is revoked.

A fight occurred at Vera Cruz between two re-
volted battalions and a regiment that continued
faithful to Santa Anna. The former were beaten
and fled into the mountains. Fifteen or twenty were
killed before order was restored.

UTAH.

Dispatches from Saint Louis represent that the
third crop of grain has been destroyed in Utah,
and that the prospect of famine is imminent; and
that the Hon. L. Shaver, one of the Judges of
the Territory, was found dead in his bed on the
29th of June, and was buried with great cere-
mony.

BALDWIN ASCENSION ON HORSEBACK.—Professor
Elliott made a balloon ascension, on horseback,
at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday of last week. The
Republican says:

Agreeably to announcement, Professor Elliott
made his aerial voyage on horseback. The ground
inside of the enclosure was thronged with ladies
and gentlemen, to witness his perilous voyage,
while outside the number could not be counted.
The "horse" would not go up; but true to the
appointed time, he was harnessed to the aerial
car, and at a given signal, they went to the
regions of air. The horse behaved himself most
admirably, and looked around and down upon the
earth apparently in the most perfect astonish-
ment. He was harnessed to a moment "clawed
the air," but he contented himself by gazing, in
most perfect horse wonder, at the peculiar situa-
tion of things. Professor Elliott seemed as con-
fident as a conqueror, and he was upon a Macadamized road. As far as the eye could be-
get, both horse and rider appeared to be getting
along quietly but safely.

This is the first time, I have heard of, of a
man ascending in a balloon, on horseback, and
last evening, we understand that the officers
of the steamer Keystone, which arrived between
eight and nine o'clock, saw the balloon and
horse coming down in the immediate vicinity of
the mouth of the Missouri river, and from all ap-
pearances made a safe landing.

CHURCHES IN RUSSIA.—There are no seats in
any of the Greek churches, and even the Empe-
ror himself must stand during the service. They
are almost all majestic looking men—tall,
priests are almost all majestic looking men—tall,
and their hair falling over their shoulders, and
beard sometimes half-way to their waists. They
are not allowed to wear any ornament, except the
centre of the church, on Good Friday, is placed
a body of the Redeemer, adorned in robes of
gold, and a book which is laid upon the breast.
Their sorrow seems real. Their sad faces and
earnest manner show what they feel.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Jersey City (N. J.)
Sentinel of yesterday says that a man who
called at the office of that paper on Friday had
found a package of notes and drafts, to the
amount of \$2,000, in the woods near Bergen, N. J.,
and, after much trouble, had succeeded in mis-
toring them to their rightful owners in New
York. The New York Postmaster thinks that
the package found was the proceeds of a mail
robbery in June last, to which the department
has as yet obtained no clue.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—A Mr. R. A. Alexander, of
Woodford, Kentucky, has visited all the herds of
short-horn cattle in England, lately, and shipped
for this country forty-eight of the best animals
selected. He is said to be the largest im-
porter of short-horn cattle in America, and every
year he spends several months in England, to
attend the fair there, and purchase the best ani-
mals.

Characteristic Letter.

Among the interesting proceedings of the great
Anti-Slavery Convention at Worcester, Mass.,
on the 11th inst., the following striking
and eloquent letter was read from the Hon. A. A.
Butler, United States Senator, from the State of
South Carolina:

STONKLAND, Va. (near Edgefield C. H.),
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the
3d inst., inviting me to attend "a meeting of the
South Carolina Association," which I believe
to be a meeting of the South Carolina Association,
and of the people are endangered by the exis-
tence and progress of the Know-nothing Order,
and of the great injury to the South Carolina
Association, and of the great injury to the South
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